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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Cost of Living.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics has made an inquiry into the cost of living in Massachusetts at different periods which is of interest to this country generally. The budgets of 152 families whose average rent is \$105 a year were analyzed and systematic comparisons made between the living expenses in 1872, in 1897 and in 1902.

Food now costs about 20 per cent. less than in 1872; dry goods and boots about 40 per cent. less, rent about 2 per cent. more, and fuel about 26 per cent, less.

But, on the other hand, food now costs about 11 per cent, more than in 1897, dry goods and boots about 16 per cent. more, rent about 52 per cent more, and fuel about 10 per cent. more.

The cost of living, then, has much increased since 1897; but the changes since 1872 show a very favorable turn. In a number of cases the increased cost of living since 1897 has been offset by increased income and by steadier employment.

On the whole, we may say that there has been no economic improvement in the conditions of these Massachusetts families during the past five years. The bureau contends; that there has been a social improvement, however, since in 1902 the families were mostly supported by the earnings of one person. while in 1872 from one-quarter to onethird of the family income came from the earnings of children. At present, only one-eighth is, on the average, so derived. In 1872, children under 15 years contributed from one-eighth to onesixth of the income, while in 1902 no income was derived from children of that age. In 1872, 56 per cent. of the families had an income greater than their expenditure; while in 1902 more than 63 per cent. were in like case. Moreover, 88 per cent. of the families visited in 1902 had a surplus, from which they contributed to religious and charitable works.

This comparison, therefore, shows an encouraging improvement of conditions during the last thirty years. The increased cost of living since 1897 cannot be set down as permanent; and in the matter of rent, it has not been general. unless in some of the great cities.

Is the Tide Turning in Favor of the Liberals in England?

It is acknowledged, even by Unionists in London, that the two recent by-elections indicate a pronounced reaction in favor of the Liberals in England. Taken by itself, the substitution of Liberal for Unionist majorities might have been ascribed to local causes, but no such explanation is here admissible. for in both cases the lines were drawn avowedly on national issues, to wit: the registration duty on breadstuffs and the Education bill.

The first of these by-elections occurred at Bury, which had previously been carried for the Tory candidate by a majority of 672. On this occasion a Liberal secured the seat by a majority of 414. Here, by common consent, the contest turned on the revival of the bread tax. The result was sufficiently unwelcome to the Unionists, because it showed that the South African war would no longer figure in British politics. and that a new issue had supplanted their former cry that a vote for the Liberals was a vote for the Roers. The significance of the Bury incident, however, has been dwarfed by the much more striking victory since won by the Liberals in North Leeds. Even in the general election of December, 1895, when the Liberals inflicted a severe defeat upon the Conservatives, so far as Great Britain was concerned, the Conservative candidate was successful in North Leeds by a majority of 257. In the general election of June, 1886, rendered necessary by the rejection of Mr. GLAD-STONE'S first Home Rule bill, the Conservative majority was increased to 619. In 1892 it was expanded to 1.014; in 1895. to 1,508; and in 1900, to 2.517. The outcome of the by-election which took place the other day in this electoral division was a surprise even to the most sanguine Liberals, who had not expected to do more than reduce materially the Conservative majority. As a matter of fact, that majority was Insanity, Intemperance and Divorce, wiped out and displaced by a Liberal majority of 738-one of the most startstituency during the last quarter of a

posal had constituted the principal quesquently, the Irish voters, of whom there are from three to four hundred in the district, and who, on any other issue, would have voted for the Liberal candihave sent them, to schools supported by of the contest at North Leeds proves | solidity of the nation as a whole." that, while Nonconformists and all those

cline to be taxed also for the maintenance own schools, they say, if she is unwilling to send children to the establishments maintained at the cost of the taxpayers and open to the whole community.

No attempt is made by the Unionist organs to belittle the importance of the Liberal victory at North Leeds. They admit that it bears witness to a revulsion of public sentiment, and that the revulsion is due to the registration duty and project, at one time mooted, of appealing to the country in the course of the coming autumn. It would be more prudent, they think, to wait until some ew issue arises in which the national dignity or welfare may be involved, and upon which the Government would have issue in sight: on the contrary, it looks as if each new by-election would emphasize the willingness of the country to recall the Liberals to power. Meanwhile, the discord which has rent the Liberal ranks for some three years is likely to disappear now that the South African war is over, and in view of the auspicious aspect of the political

A Team.

While most other folks are reading the thermometer and wondering if they will have to take their winter clothes out of the guardianship of the cedar chest and the camphor balls or the three balls, our corps of philologians sticks to its task of protecting the English language and warning off trespassers. Come cold, come heat or thunder, from dawn to set of sun they hunt for slip or blunder and thumb the lexicon. On the very day when a man of eighty-six was telling the world that " this is the coldest August day I remember to have seen n the State of New York," a learned lexicophilist of this town who had been illuminating the bituminous ether of the Smoky City, that was, wi hour radiance, sat down and wrote us a message of gentle rebuke:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN See: "If you see it in THE SUN it's so,' but in this case the dictionary doesn't say so. In your very amusing account in last Sunday's issue of how the Hon. HARDY Mossman got his wife, you say he 'led her to his horse and team. Now, a team in all the dictionaries I have ever consulted is two or more horses harnessed together. Did the Hon. HARDY have two or more! It seems not, because in the line of verse which follows you say he 'whipped up its plug. Kindly enlighten me on what a 'team J. M. KNIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.

Who is "the dictionary " anyway? What is it? Did it fall from heaven? Is it infallible and impeccable, like the Hon. CARL SCHURZ, for example? There are persons who worship it blindly, just as there are other persons who believe that an English grammar has a divine right to rule the English language. Dictionaries are useful as directories are. can't find it in the dictionary;" "the curately. They are great borrowers the Beef Trust. and compilers. They hand down a great many errors and superstitions. Most of the spoken and actual speech. the vast, irresistible entity which they tag reprovingly as " colloquial, " escapes them. They are big books of pressed flowers. The only one of them made according to a scientific and consistent

plan will not be done for years yet. So much for these well-meaning but far too strutting and important tomes. And now to drive a team. The dictionaries have to take judicial notice of the language of the law and admit that "in statute law "-we quote from Dr. FUNK -" the word usually denotes either one or two beasts of burden with their harness and the vehicle to which they are attached." But we don't need to go to the lawyers or dictionaries. No doubt when HARDY MOSSMAN was preparing to appear as Young LOCHINVAR, he hitched up his team." You can hitch up a one-hoss team just as well as a twohoss team. Exactly speaking, hoss, harness and buggy compose the team. In common usage " hoss and team," a redundant but pleasant expression, is

What is our authority for this? Well. we've driven in one-hoss teams, had 'em hitched up for us. The farmer and the "stableman" are all the authority we need. If the dictionaries don't like that authority, they can eat their own words and be hanged to 'em.

The British Commissioners of Lunacy report a diminishing rate of insanity in ling changes witnessed in a British con- England and Wales in the last ten years, though the notion prevails that, owing to the strain on the nerves of modern con-What made the result particularly ditions, insanity is increasing. They ominous for the Unionists was the fact | take pains, however, to utter the caution that the Government's education pro- that it will be unwise to reckon on a continuance of this gratifying situation, on tion before the electors, and that, conse- the ground that previous experience

justifies no such conclusion. Dr. ARTHUR W. WILCOX, an English insanity expert, discussing the subject in the Westminster Review, suggests that date, had been advised by their leaders | this diminution might be made continuat Westminster to refrain from going to ous and in a much greater ratio if an the ballot box. The local Conservative hereditary tendency to insanity was organ, the Yorkshire Post, repeatedly made a bar to marriage, or at least diasserted during the campaign that " the vorce was allowed where insanity was chief subject placed before the electors contracted after marriage, and also if had been the Education bill." The reply marriage was prohibited to persons with given by the voters signifies that the a distinct family history of alcoholism. great towns do not intend to pay for the these being the two greatest causes of teaching of the State religion. Those insanity. On LOMBROSO's theory that who want children instructed in the doc- genius is closely akin to insanity, such trines of the Anglican communion must a prohibition might make the birth of continue to send them, as they hitherto a genius less frequent, but this loss, in Dr. Wilcox's opinion, " would be comvoluntary contributions. The outcome pensated for tenfold by the increased

In discussing the subject he refers to who belie e in secular education are the examples of the legislation of three

marriage is made a cause of divorce. lunatic asylum and it has been proved candid newspapers acknowledge that it one which is generally recognized as keep busy. would be hazardous to carry out the incurable." In England, in Europe generally and in most of our States a marriage cannot be dissolved because

of insanity after marriage. Dr. WILCOX refers also to the bill not long since introduced into the Colorado House of Representatives, providing for a board of medical examiners to a better chance of securing the suf- decide on the fitness for marriage of indicating certain diseases and defects in family records as bars to matrimony. In Minnesota, likewise, a bill to prevent the marriage of the unfit has been proposed. It is true, he comments, that "there are few families in whose history, if we search sufficiently long and diligently, we cannot find some neurotic taint, but what a safeguard against misery and suffering such a law may prove," even if it "only prevents the marriage of persons with a well-

marked history of actual insanity. Dr. WILCOX also gives inferential approval to the policy of our States which allow divorce for habitual drunkenness. These States are all those of the Union except ten only. The present Inebriates' act of England provides for the detention of convicted habitual drunkards for not more than three years in a certified inebriate reformatory. Dr. WILCOX would make such a sentence to confinement "ipso facto a ground for divorce in the case of either husband or wife, without any unnecessary delay or expense to the plaintiff; and he declares that such a law " would be in the interests of humanity and morality alike; and the benefits would undoubtedly be felt in future genera-

It will be seen, therefore, that this neurologist does not agree with the religious people who are now laboring so earnestly to get rid of divorce altogether as an " evil," or, at least, to confine it to a single cause

The Member for Beefand

It is a happiness to know that our frequently expressed wish of a glorious political career for the Hon. JOHANNES. MEEHANUS of Beefand may yet come true. Thousands of eager voices already hail him as the predestined and fittest candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Fifteenth district. The Hon. JACOB RUPPERT, Jr., seeks to lay down the burden of public life. The Hon. JOHANNES MEEHANUS is willing to take

Mr. MEEHANUS has an exact sense of and they impose by their size and weight. | justice and proportion, acquired by long but they are servants, not masters. "I years of service as a divider and measdictionary says." The amount of rever- Beef Trust. By a wide distribution of going abroad to study music. She leaves ence paid to these fetishes is amazing baked beans he has done as much as at least 150 more or less unconsolable and amusing. They are good things to any other living man to promote intel- swains, who proposed marriage to her durhold a shelf down, but they are some- lect. In sport as in education his fame ling her campaign. They argued rightly bar what less than inspired. They don't is wide. He proposes to carry beans to register pronunciation or usage ac- the Capitol and there to thunder against

Does any Democrat in the Fifteenth Congress district have more friends and | tion of Kentucky girls. know more beans than JOHANNES MEE-

Imported and Domestic Automobiles. The report that over three hundred automobiles of French manufacture. aggregating in value \$1,000,000, are to be delivered within a year from the present time to a large motor vehicle concern in New York, for sale in this country, cannot fail to affect somewhat the temper and plans of our own automobile makers.

The statement, accompanying this announcement, that the machines in question will be sold at prices ranging from \$4,000 to \$12,000 is not uninteresting. inasmuch as it indicates to the experienced in such matters that the big consignment is likely to be made up largely of the models for which the French manufacturers have for some time been famous, namely, those of the heavy high-power variety. Undoubtedly, the shipment will contain, also, specimens of lightweight vehicles, such as surreys and phaetons and runabouts, to which the Frenchmen have paid more attention in the past twelve months than ever before; but it is safe to assume that vehicles of the sort first referred to will predominate.

Will this immense importation of foreign-made automobiles serve, to any considerable extent, to depress the automobile industry in America? In other words, will the French product suffice, in a large measure, to supply the demand for horseless carriages on this side of the ocean and, consequently, interfere dangerously with the business of our own manufacturer.? Let us see.

Five years ago the automobile was looked upon in the United States more as a curiosity than anything else, and all the vehicles of that sort here could be housed under one roof. A year later they could be counted by the dozen. In 1899 the total rose into the hundreds. In 1900 there were from 1,000 to 1,500. Last year there were at least 2,000 machines in New York alone, and from 3,000 to 5.000 throughout the United States; while to-day those in a position to judge intelligently of such things place the entire number of automobiles in use in the United States at 12,000.

In view of these numbers and the ardor of the present demand for the machines, is it unfair to assume that statistics at the end of 1903 will show that the total of to-day has been doubled? Any one who is inclined to doubt the accuracy of this estimate should read the current reports from a few of our prominent summer resorts, where, we are told, automobiles " are the rule " and other vehicles the exception.

What will an importation of a few

willing to pay for schools in which no of our States, Arkansas, Idaho and hundred machines amount to, under sectarian instruction is given, they de- Florida, where permanent insanity after these circumstances, admitting that the scheme of the importers is carried of institutions controlled by the Church The Arkansas law was enacted so long out and proves successful? Why, if of England. Let the Church support her ago as 1873. The Florida statute, which the vehicles representing this entire went in operation only about a year ago | consignment were to be sold in Manand has been much assailed in this coun- hattan, there would still be room in this try, on the assumption that it was passed borough for ten times as many more. with view to a specific marriage, he With their well-known reputation for quotes at length and with inferential | honesty and sagacity, and their ability approval. This act provides that the to appreciate and readiness to adopt divorce shall not be granted unless the | whatever is found to be valuable in autoinsanity has existed for at least four | mobile construction, the American manuyears, the afflicted person is confined in a facturers have nothing to fear from outside competition. In the colloquial the Education bill. Some of the more that "the class or form of insanity is phrase, it simply is "up to " them to

It is painful to find further proofs of what Mr. BRYAN would call "apparent prosperity." The State Superintendent of Instruction in Nebraska says that the farmers of the western part of that State are so prosperous that "the farmers' son and daughters don't need the money and will i not teach school." So many Nebraska villages are without schoolmasters and schoolfrages of the electors. There is no such all applicants for marriage licenses, and mistresses. Would it not be better to have less "apparent prosperity" and more schoolteachers? What could be sadder than to see not only Nebraska men putting the dollar above the man, but Nebraska women putting the dollar above the schoolmistress?

> When our contract to read nothing but Indiana literature for the next thirteen years ends, we are going to collect and study the lives of celebrated misers. These persons are not much in favor, but their ingenuity and success are encouraging to thrift Miserliness deserves a much higher place in the catalogue of pleasures than it gets. may or may not be a virtue. If a rich old nan or old woman has a hopeful young nephew or niece to whom the property will ass, it is the duty and should be the pleasire of that uncle or aunt to live as sparingly as possible. Everybody believes thoroughly in providing for posterity when he is the posterity in question. And misers must have what is called in the language of young comen " a lovely time." Now there was the hermit of Madison county, who died in Earlville last week. Hermits are always iteresting, especially if they live in a cave. Our Earlville specimen was scarcely a true termit for he had no cave. Perhaps he ad rheumatism.

When the time for the Coroner came and hat official hunted among the effects of the ermit, \$4,700 in cash and securities was Nine hundred and ninety dollars was in a hop sack, hanging to a rafter. There vas money in tin cans, in boxes; and \$1,150 an old rubber boc. There was a collection f bank books, a noble litrary to inherit. Yet the old boy may still be chucking They didn't find it all ' He may have had caches too subtle for his heirs. There is another intellectual feast of a miser. He poards in the most unlooked-for places. They that can find earn their noney. And think of the joy the hermit must have had gloating over his treasure, counting it very day or hour, feeling a passionate delight in the gleam and glitter of the gold and silver; hearing voluptuously the slight rustle and flutter of the greenbacks and bank bills and certificates; getting to know he exact odor and feeling of each precious oit of paper. We are inclined to think that or an old man, who has had his fun and seen the world and wants privacy and an unshared pleasure, hoarding is the rarest

urer. He is the deadliest foe of the gress of the First Kentucky district, is that so good a daughter would be a good wife and that harmony was certain with a maker of such sweet music. Good voyage and the best of teachers to her; but there should be a law against the exporta-

The Poor Relation in England and

America. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In England the poor relation is a distinct possi-In America he is simply "impossible." rtune, through the law of primogeniture.
America he inherits only his family pride, ejudices and poverty in England the prosperous or titled ones

In England the prosperous or titled ones of the family make it a religious duty to remember the poor relative at stated, recurring seasons, in substantial form. In America he is shunned like a leper by his rich relations, and even his consanguinity denied.

The most powerful plutocrat in America to-day dreads a loving letter from his poor relations more than a threatening one from the Amarchists. He can provide against the latter, the other defles precaution.

Why this discrepancy between the two great English-speaking nations? The answer is to be found in the difference of the national ideas and aspirations. On this side material success in life is the criterion of merit. In England it is caste and culture. Which is the better ideal? E. J. MARKS.

PLATISHURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.

Moral Purity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper this morning I see that Dr. E. R. Andrews of the University of Chicago proposes hat an island be purchased on which to put the female "immoral traffickers" where they could be isolated as smallpox patients are, very well. Now what shall we do with the male "immoral trafficker"?

Can we afford to, buy two islands? To be sure, the latter species would be a little harder to catch, as they are not as free as the women in letting themselves be known for what they are

Would it not be better to take the money needed to buy islands and put in every college and university a chair of Equal Purity? It would be slower, but surer, and mean greater happiness in the end to both women and men. Let us not excuse the women-nor the men.

NEWARK, Aug. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is the Hon. Villiam S. Devery a native born American? The

reason that prompts my asking this question is party in 1904. I trust that Col. Bryan may see his way clear to

in again for President in 1964, and would not the ion. William S. Devery make a splendid running mate. The two Williams could stump together, and while Col. Bryan harangued the men, "Big Bui" could anfise the women and children. Then when he Colonel's voice became husky and Gred, Devery could take his place on the stump. White "Big Bill's" English is not perhaps so pure as

Cot. Bryan's, it is fully as expressive. What a whiriwind campaign they would make! How gallantly would they bear Democracy's standard HOWARD SMITH COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Suppose a man should go to the box office of a Broadway theatre on Saturday night and ask for a dollar seat; suppose the man in the box should say that all the dollar seats were sold, but of higher priced seats there were a pienty; suppose the man did not want any higher priced seat; suppose, as he was leaving, he met a man who had heard the conversation at the box office window: suppose the latter said,
"I will get you a dollar seat, if you wish it;" supose the man who wanted the dollar seat gave the man making the offer a dollar, suppose the man making the offer went to the box office and got the dollar coupon and gave it to the man who had been refused the coupon five minutes before.

What would such a transaction at a house claimng to be a first-class house, indicate? NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

SIXTH NIGHTER.

THE MISSION TO ROME. Major Porter Says the Pope Gave Assur-

ance of the Withdrawal of the Friars. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-Major John Biddle Porter of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army returned to Washington this morning from Rome, where he assisted Gov. Taft in his mission to the Vatican in regard to the acquisition of Church lands in the Philippines and the proposed withdrawai of the Church friars. Major Porter is confident that the friars will be gradually withdrawn by the Vatican, but explained to-day that it was impossible to secure a written promise to this effect from the Caurch authorities. Speaking of the negotiations, he said:

"There is a strong fight going on in the Vatican between the regular and secular clergy, the former representing the clergy of the Church orders. There is no doubt that at the present time the orders are controlling the situation, and they offered determined opposition to the granting of any written assurance that the friars would be withdrawn by a stated time. We wanted them withdrawn within two years, but the Vatican refused to do this Finally, at the farewell interview with the Pope, we received the assurance that the Church in the islands will be reorganized, and American friars and priests substituted for the Spanish friars now in the islands. "While this assurance has the personal

indorsement of the Pope, yet there is no written agreement to that effect. There is every reason to believe, however, that the whole matter will be amicably adjusted within a reasonable time, and then a settlement can be reached regarding the Church property. Not only did the Pope give us an assurance that our request for the with-drawal of the friars would be granted, but

Cardinal Rampolla also said so."

Speaking of the health of the Pope, he said: "Of course he is feeble, but noth ing like as feeble as you might expect in a man 93 years old. When we first say him, he was sitting on his throne, where had been placed by attendants, and we supposed that he was too weak to assis himself. We were not prepared, therefore, when at the close of the interview he de-scended from the throne and personally

ok our hands with quite a firm grip. He showed much interest in our m and indicated a remarkable knowledge of every detail of the subject. He is very fond of Archbishop Ireland and during our first interview mentioned his name at least four times. He appeared to be much interested in education work in the Philippines, and we gave him a copy of the School law of the Philippines showing that any parent could demand religious teaching for his children during certain hours of the could demand religious teaching

AMERICAN AID FOR VENICE. National Arts Club Raising a Fund to Re

build the Campanile. A movement has been started by the Naonal Arts Club to raise a fund to rebuild the fallen Campanile of the Piazza di San Marco in Venice. A circular issued by the club vesterday is signed by Charles de Kay as chairman of a committee appointed to tise such fund. The Mayor of Venice has indicated his

thanks in a cable despatch from Henry A. Johnson, the American Consul in that city. Subscriptions for the fund may be sent to Spencer Trask, treasurer of the special

FOR HORRIBLE EXAMPLE VIEWS Parson Photographed in Cell as Preliminary

to Temperance Lecture. HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 18.-The Rev E. T. Sanford of the Calvary Baptist Church put on old clothes to-day and voluntarily entered a cell in the Hackensack jail to Miss LOTTA GREENUP, who tried witch- be photographed. He had his picture ingly but in vain, to fiddle her father into taken with his face against the bars of the cell door and his hair dishevelled picture is to be used in the Rev. Mr. ford's temperance lecture on the "Bars." To-morrow the reverend ge To-morrow the reverend gentleman will be photographed in the courtroom standing before Judge Zabriskie at the

A Defence of Dr. Munball.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I am not personally known to Dr. Munhall, but have known of him and watched his career for over thirty years with real interest and increasing respect and admiration. He was. is true, a practising dentist in Indianapolis thirty years ago, and a very successful one personally remember. Before that he had made a most gallant record as a young soldier in the Union Army. He gave up his lucrative practice to enter the evangelistic n England he may inherit a dukedom or a | work, after having laid the foundation for it as an effective worker and leader in Young Men's Christian Association work, in which his ability and success were recognized and encouraged by such authorities as Dwight . Moody and Charles Jacobs.

From the day when he commenced teaching and preaching as an evangelist to the present hour conservatism has been his method and Scriptural truths, practically applied, his weapon. He is an educated and dignified man. He does not rant and rave, but he calls a spade a spade, and has no more respect for the namby-pamby in religio than he has fear for the high and might anathemas of the blinded Church editors an

than he has fear for the high and mighty anathemas of the biinded Church editors and dignitaries who will not see what everybody else perceives—namely that the old strength has departed and the new strength is afar off.

Ten years ago I heard Dr. Munhall preach at Ocean Grove, and his utterance then on the tendency of Church life was prophetic and unqualified. The officials were much stirred up and he was almost "read out of meeting." But for the past two or three years I notice that when the annual camp meeting week at Ocean Groverolls around and the management needs some strong man to ring out the old truths—to present to the assembled thousands the evangelistic appeals as the voice of Methodism they send for Dr. Lea W. Munhall and "D. D.—A. M..." "Dentist" or what not, to those multitudes he preaches with a power and directness that is as simple, chaste and effective as the sermons of Dr. Cuyler himself, and reveal a preacher who instead of being "conceited and ignorant" is in the optnion of thoughtful and intelligent observers of men and things the rightful successor to Dwight L. Moody.

New York, Aug. 17. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

A Writer Comes to the Defence of the

Publisher. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: "C. L. deplores in your paper of to-day, his treat-ment at the hands of the publisher. I am not connected with any publishing

house, but I can readily appreciate the awful mass of scribbling the MS, readers have to wade though, the illiteracy of which they have patiently to give attention. With articles, essays and poems, mostly poems, coming in by the hundreds daily, how on earth does "C. L." imagine "Mr. Scribner" or "Mr. Harper" can give the MS, personal attention? What does "C. L." expect?

The readers as matters how stand are worked to death reading stuff that is not worked to death reading stuff that is not worth the paper it is printed on, and stuff that is not prepared as the editor specially requests matter submitted to him shall be prepared. Think of the numerous MSS, sent in (without stamps for rejections) that are kindly read and returned. Stereotyped thanks? Of course, but still thanks.

I have sent in considerable matter to the engageness and papers all over the country. I have sent in considerable matter to the magazines and papers all over the country. Before I knew what was required I made what seems now unpardomable mistakes and I wonder at the courtesy and patience of the people to whom I have sent my work. There met only considerate treatment the past five years. I have had considerable discouragement in the form of rejections, but I have seen, later on, that there was always good reason for such rejection. I have met success, here and there, and have had oberal treatment, but it has not been until I have persevered and tried to meet the requirements of those to whom I sent my work. "C. L." expects too much. Apparently he does not realize that much better talent than he or I can ever hope to possess has been turned down in the olden times when most of the sort of stuff now published was not thought of, and really good matter had to pay for space. The editors are all right, the trouble is with the authors and poets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

B. R. T. TAKES CLERKS' PEDIGREES Employees Must State in Writing Whether

They Drink, Smoke or Gamble. The heads of the various departments of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the members of the clerical force employed in each have been directed to fill accurate record of each employee may be filed away. The order does not apply to tudinally in the steel armor of the after the conductors and motormen, who are obliged to pass a medical examination and give a full record of themselves before going o work. President Greatsinger, who has himself complied with the new rule, had this to say about the matter:

"Every railroad in the country has some thing of a similar nature and we are only doing what has been found necessary elsewhere. Up to this time we have had no record whatever anywhere of any of our employees, except conductors and motormen.

"The order applies really to only the lerical force, as trainmen and conductors and motormen will continue to be examined as heretofore. The information contained n the blanks will be useful to us in a number of ways, as for instance if anything should happen to one of our men we will know whom to notify, or when it comes time to make promotions, we will have some useful information at hand to work from." These are some of the questions on the

"Do you use any kind of liquors as a there any unsatisfied judgments against you?'

"Are you in the habit of engaging in games of chance or in speculating in any Have you ever been arrested or accused in a civil or criminal court of any infraction f the law?

"Do you belong to any fraternal or labor organizations; if so give name?"
No employee so far has made any pretest against the blanks.

THE CAPTAIN FINED \$100.

He Carried Too Much Steam in a Race Through the Rapids of the St. Lawrence. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.-On a recent trip through the rapids of the St Lawrence River the steamer Cresco, which runs between Ogdensburg and down river points, fell in with the Canadian tug Umbria and proceeded to make a comparison of speed. The boat was run through the rapids in such a manner was to alarm he passengers. Major William H. Danels of this city was one of the passengers on the Cresco and lodged a complaint with the Collector of the District of Oswegatchie, Charles A. Kellogg. Upon examination Collector Kellogg found that the law had not been complied with and Capt. Hatch, the owner of the steamer,

was fined \$100.

It is said that the certificate of 1901 allowed the steamer to carry 120 pounds of steam and the certificate of 1902 allowed 110 pounds of steam. Major Daniels in his complaint alleges that on the occasion of her race with the Umbria the Cresco carried 130 pounds of steam and over Collector Kellogg, having no jurisdiction over the firemen and engineer, referred the charge against them to the local board of Steamboat Inspectors, Messrs. Chestnut and Moulther of Oswego, who will take the matter up this week.

REPUBLICAN GAIN IN HAWAII. Result of the Primaries There-The Anti-Dole Faction Beaten.

HONOLULU, Aug. 5, via San Francisco, Aug. 18.—The Republican primaries were held on Saturday all over the Territory The results are known only for the island f Oahu. Here there were two striking features. One was the large increase in the Republican vote polled. At the election in 1900 1,356 votes were polled for Parker tion in 1900 1,356 votes were polled for Parker for delegate. This year 2,580 voted for foreign countries with wireless telegraph delegates to the Republican Convention. This is looked on by the Republican leaders as an indication that the party is stronger than ever before and the prospects for

victory brighter.

The other striking features was the weakness revealed by the faction opposed to Governor Dole. In every precinct except one the anti-Dole faction was beaten. It is probable that the Republicans will nominate A. G. M. Robertson for Delegate to Congress. He is a leading lawyer and pelped to frame the Constitution for the Republic of Hawaii.

DOESN'T THINK GOD DOES IT ALL.

(lergyman Ascribes Some Catastrophes to Ignorance of Physical Law. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 18.-The Rev.

Dr. Henry H. Stebbins of Rochester, N. Y. in his sermon in the First Congregational Church here last evening, expressed the pelief that ignorance of the law of the physical world was the cause of many of he great calamities which occur, and that hey are not sent by the Almighty as a judgment upon mankind for wrongdoing. Stebbins referred to the increased number of deaths from automobile accidents, which he declared might be avoided, were the laws of steam and electricity more perfectly understood.

Another cause of calamity and loss of

life was that persons do not heed warnings, as, for instance, those preceding he eruption of Mont Pelée.

E. L. Godkin Left All to His Son.

The will of Edwin L. Godkin, editor of he Evening Post, was filed for probate yesterday without a statement of the value of the estate. He died at Brixham, England, on May 20 last. The will reads: I, Edwin L. Godkin, of the city of New York, do make this my last will and testament. I give and bequeath to my son Lawrence Godkin all property of whatever description of which I may die posses sed or to which I may have any claim, and I constitute and appoint him my sole executor and desire that he may not be required to give bonds.

Katharine Godkin, widow of the testa-tor, signed at Dartmouth, England, a waiver of citation and consent that the will be probated. The will was executed on May 21, 1889, before W. P. Garrison of West Orange; J. B. Bishop of 155 West Ninetytreet, and E. P. Clark of 553 Quincy street, Brooklyn.

How the Primary Election Works in Florida.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: AS A contribution to the discussion of the merits of the primary election as a system of obtaining candidates for public offices, I will tell of the actual experience with such an election here.

The primary election is the alternative of

he convention, than which nothing could have been more corrupt as it manifested South. As such an alternative it is popular. But you must recollect that there is but one party here, and that a nomination is equiva-lent to an election, and so fraud was at a pre-mium. The opposition party and the power to bolt which the opposition party gives are

absent here.
If a man wishes to run for a county office, all he has to do is to have his name printed in the county papers as such a candidate, at an expense of \$5 for each newspaper, for the publishers are not altogether blind to their interests. Then before the election their interests. Then before the election there comes an assessment from the party organization to pay the expenses of the elec-tion. The candidate must get a majority of the votes, and if no one does that, a second election, confined to the two highest candi-dates, is held. And that makes the primary election an expensive business, for the elec-tion is yet to come, making three elections for one result. To country people this is a great expense, and in this one-party State, the real election is slimily attended.

The primary election is a choice of two evils, and where two parties exist to correct each other's mistakes it would not be tolerated very long.

John G. Webs. authors and poets.

OSPRET, FLA. Aug. 14.

THE MAINE IS ALL RIGHT. Officers Say the Superficial Seams in Turret

Armor Are of No Consequence. Officers at the Brooklyn navy yard were amused at the report published in a morning paper yesterday to the effect that the after turret of the new battleship Maine out a personal record blank, so that an contained serious imperfections. There are several small cracks running longiturret. They are perhaps an eighth of an inch deep.

"These cracks," said Chief Engineer J. Henry Mull of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, "are no more serious than these seams where the plates are joined together seams where the plates are joined together. They will be cemented and painted over before the ship goes into commission." An officer attached to the yard said that the same thing could be found in nearly every vessel, and that the cracks which were purely superficial, did not weaken the armor in the least. He said that the cracks, as they were termed, were caused by the process of tempering and bending the armor into shape. Capt. Woodward of the Construction Department said that the armor on the Maine was as near perfect as it could be.

"The process of hardening steel it will resist the impact of a she Naval Constructor Woodward, Naval Constructor Woodward, "consists in working carbon into the surface of the armor. In this process the tendency of the shell is to expand, and then cracks will appear. It is so in all armor, but it means nothing, absolutely nothing."

The Maine will start for Boston to-morrow afternoon for her official trial.

ALL READY FOR THE WAR GAME Secretary Moody and Party Return to Washington on the Dolphin.

Washington, Aug. 18. Naval officers who were with Secretary Moody on his trip on the Dolphin, accompanied by a number of members of Congress who were anxious to inspect several of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, say that everything is in readiness for the great war game which is to begin soon. On board the Dolphin as guests of the Secretary of the Navy were Senator Hale, Postmas ter-General Payne and Representatives Cannon, Foss, Dayton, Meyer and Roberts. The Dolphin sailed a week ago Saturday and joined the fleet at Newport. The party first inspected the old training ship Hartfirst inspected the old training inspection ford and on Sunday being the inspection of the fleet at New London. This inspection was continued on Monday and spection was continued on Monday and target practice by the Massachusetts was witnessed for the purpose of demonstrating to the members of Congress the necessit for refitting the Massachusetts with ba anced turrets. It was shown that whe the Massachusetts' guns are fired she beel over on one side four degrees. It is proposed to remedy this by installing balan turrets and electric machinery instead of hydraulic machinery. The same defect ex ists in the Oregon and Indiana, and it is estimated that the work of refitting the three vessels will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The party also visited the Naval War College and saw the operation of the torpedo flotilla.

TESTS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPH. Naval Officers Try the Rochefort System

With Some Success. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- A preliminary report was received at the Navy Depart ment to-day in regard to the first experi ments with wireless telegraphy conducted by the board of naval officers between Washington Navy Yard and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The board reported to-day that it tried the Rochefort system with some success, messages be-

tween the points mentioned having been received and sent with accuracy. It is now proposed to test in turn a French and two German systems. The Rochefort system will also be tried from shore to one of the naval vessels and late between two ships at sea.

Information received by Rear Admirs

shows that the United States is away other nations in this work. There are but a few officers of the navy working on the subject, whereas Italy has over a dozer naval officers conducting separate experi-ments. France has three boards of officers at work and several ships fitted with instrments. England has thirty ships equipped with the Marconi system and Germany has at least ten vessels thus provided.

Ponce de Leon Medical Inspector of Havana Dr. Nestor Ponce de Leon of this city received yesterday from Cuba the appoint ment of medical inspector of the port of Havana. Dr. Ponce de Leon is a graduate of the Columbia University school of med cine and a descendant of the discovered

Whistler's Letter to the "Morning Post." From the London Morning Post In its "Art and Artists" column a few day ago the Morning Post published this statement

respecting Mr. Whistler's recovery free

illness: Mr. Whistler is so young in spirit that his frie must have read with surprise the Dutch phys. pronouncement that the present illness is to "advanced age." In England 67 is not ex actly regarded as "advanced age," but even the gay "butterfly" time does not stand still, a some who are unacquainted with the detail Whistler's career, though they may know his well, will be surprised to hear that he was exhibit at the Academy forty three years ago. His tributions to the exhibition of 1850 were Etchings From Nature," and at intervals during the following fourteen or fifteen years Mr. Whis was represented at the Academy by a number works, both paintings and etchings. In 1862 contributions numbered seven in all, and in four. Among his Academy pictures of 1865 w. the famous "Little White Girl," the painting t attracted so much attention at the Paris Exhib of 1900. This picture-rejected at the Salon 1863 was inspired, though the fact seems to ha been forgotten of late, by the following lines

High up in air.

I watch my face and wonder At my bright hair," &c , &c " Writing from "The Hague, Aug 8," Mr. Whistler sends the following delightful rep : Sir: I feel it no indiscretion to speak of m "convalescence," since you have given it off

existence. I therefore acknowledge the tender but glow of health induced by reading, as I sat here the morning sun, the flattering attention paid m by your gentleman of ready wreath and quibiography?
I cannot, as I look at my improving saif with da!

satisfaction, really believe it all still it has believe to do me good! and it is with almost sorrow to I must beg you, perhaps, to put back into its pigeo pole, for later on, this present summary, and replace it with something preparatory which, doubt less, you have also ready.

This will give you time, moreover, for some

less, you have also ready.

This will give you time, moreover, for some correction—if really it be worth while but certainly the "Little White Girl," which was not rejected at the Salon of '83, was, I am forced to san of the same of the same of the same of the one simple reason that those lines were only written, in my studio, after the picture was palated and the writing of them was a rare and graceful tribute from the poet to the palatter a noble reconstitution of work by the production of a nobler one. Again, of 'the many takes concerning the hanging, at the Academy, of the well-known portroit of the artist's mother, now at the Luxembourg one is true—let us trust your gentleman may have time to find it out that I may correct it. I streem any always hereafter rely on the Marinay Paul to see that no vulgar Woking joke reach me!

It is my marvellous privilege then to come back, as who should say, while the air is still warm with appreciation, affection, and regret, and to learn in how little I had oftended!

The continuing to wear my own hair and ere brows, after distinguished conferes and eminer clearly given pain. This I see, is much remarked the summer of the my same of the summer on. It is even found inconsiderate and uncernal in me, as minting at affectation.

I might beg you sir, to lind a pretty place of this, that I would make my 'apology,' contented also promise, in years to come, to lose these dure signs of vexing presemption.

J. MCNEILL WHITEHAL